Hypothesis on the Dynamics of Decreased Conduction Velocity of Electrons in Magnetic Fields

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Introduction

Although it is a well-documented fact that electrons are conducted more slowly in magnetic fields of increasing power, the precise dynamics underpinning this observed phenomenon have not been clearly elucidated.

Abstract

In prior publications (ibid.,) this author has repeatedly made reference to a predicted effect by which the individual charge of an electron can be modified by a magnetic field and wherein neutrino or “gravitational” energy may be made to rush inward in response to the annihilation of quantum electricity within an individual electron. Numerous publications by this author have described how gravity fields modified by this effect can be used to create unique and useful effects involving the alteration of the axis spin of electrons.

Given this, some additional postulations can be made concerning the behavior of electrons within magnetic fields. The observed slowly of electrons, for example, may not be a direct consequence of interaction with magnetons, but rather, an indirect consequence of that interaction. When magnetons bisect electrons, quantum electricity is eliminated and this creates a deficit of charge this author terms a “neutrino vacuum.” Neutrinos rush inward from the surrounding space to replenish the lost energy and they do this so rapidly that it is a phenomenon which has escaped notice through direct instrumentation.

In all of the experiments done with electrons exposed to high magnetism, the electrons have been in proximity with physical matter in the context of the conductive medium. In order for gravity to be replenished at all, an electron must be in proximity to physical matter.

We may therefore deduce two things:

The reason the electrons exposed to high magnetism are slowing is because the neutrino energy rushing inward has a direct kinetic effect on the electrons (that same effect which causes gravitational pull) which counteracts its forward propulsive force. This effect is secondary to the magnetic field and not a direct result of it.

Secondly, if we were to exert strong magnetism against an electron in a vacuum, well-distant from physical matter, we would find that the electron (or photon) is not slowed by the magnetic field. We would, furthermore, find that if we could expose an electron or photon to a strong magnetic field for a long enough time and with the electrons/photons far enough away from the nearest physical matter, the electrical energy in the electrons/photons would

eventually be depleted and the electrons/photons would be converted into spinons before entirely disintegrating.

Conclusion

An experiment to prove this conjecture might be an unintentional byproduct of the proposed magnetic separation of protons and electrons inside of an EM-insulated canister proposed on 13 November 2025. As the protons and electrons would be kept separated and the electrons would be prevented from contacting the walls, but held in place in a cluster in what is otherwise a vacuum, the magnetic field from the solid-state magnets would, before long, cause the electrons to dissipate, but only provided the needed physical separation of the protonic and electronic components of the plasma.